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MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1918.

The Bismarckian Doctrine.

Here is an editorial about Bismarck written by himself. Read some of the sayings of this mold of the present Germany and you may be better able to understand the enemy we are fighting.

When Bismarck said: "The life of nations is crowned with success only so far as they have Teuton blood in their veins and so long as they preserve the characteristics of that race," he sowed the seeds of German imperialism and lust of world dominion. He believed that there was only one race, and that was the Teuton race. He taught others to believe the same. And we are at war today to crush this Prussianism which has been bred through generations.

But yet it is interesting to note that this teacher of the "iron and blood" rule admitted that "the world cannot be ruled from below." Perhaps he sometimes feared that a government of force must sometime run its course and fall, yet he dared not convince himself or let others know this fear of righteousness.

If Bismarck lived today he would see the fallacy of his miserable doctrines and he would pray to the God he feared for forgiveness for leading his people in the murderous course he did.

Such is the Prussian creed. A Prussian must not admit defeat, even though his conscience might dictate otherwise. Prussianism can be taught nothing. It must be destroyed by the same element of force which gave it birth.

Here are some Bismarckian sayings:

"Not by speeches and resolutions of majorities are great questions decided, but by iron and blood."

"The world cannot be ruled from below."

"My ambassadors must wheel around like noncommissioned officers at the word of command, without knowing why."

"Any one who can make promises can get himself elected."

"The dread of responsibility is a disease of our times."

"You cannot ripen fruit by setting lamps under the trees."

"Not the people of the cities, but the people of the country, make nations."

"A majority has no heart."

"Let us leave our children a problem or two; they might find the world very tiresome if there were nothing left for them to do."

"We cannot hasten the course of time by setting our watches forward."

"Passions are like the trout in my pond; one devours the other until only one fat old trout is left."

"Whoever has once looked into the glazed eyes of a dying soldier on the battlefield will think twice before beginning a war."

"Equality is the daughter of envy and covetousness."

"Every great man has some flaw, just as a good apple has its speck."

"The life of nations is crowned with success only so far as they have Teuton blood in their veins and so long as they preserve the characteristics of that race."

"I deceive all diplomats by telling them the truth."

"Gladstone played with words so long that after a while words played with him."

"We Germans fear God, and we fear nothing else in the whole world."

"By 'the people' every one means that which suits his purpose—usually a haphazard collection of individuals whom he has won over to his own views."

Don't Let Success Swell Your Head.

Nearly every man who has made good acquires an air of certainty and self-confidence which makes him stand out above the crowd. He shouldn't be blamed for this—assuming that there are some who charge him with conceit—because in his thinking and working he quite naturally fell into the mood of being alone so that he could plan and execute, without distraction or annoyance.

And this has, in a measure, been his tower of strength. But in this also lies his greatest weakness.

For soon he may forget the way he struggled—when he was down near the bottom—to make things "come his way" whether he was a leader in a world-wide enterprise or just a gang-boss in the shop or on a road job, or whether he was selling goods.

But now—he may get the impression that he's so far above the rest of us that he can't afford to seem like a "common hustler"—and he stands aloof, able, efficient, but feeling that the job must now come to him.

And he'll awake some day—maybe when his competitors have passed him in the race—to find out what he himself once so strongly believed, that jobs don't come that way.

For there are youngsters training who are "chafing at the bit"—eager to be let go—and the man who stood out when he was at his best, can't hope to win against them when he has distinctly slumped in his interest and in his aggressiveness.

If you're in his class, you'd better get a new grip on yourself—forget about your past successes, and put yourself into an open-minded, open-hearted attitude, so that life will take on the freshness of your early successes.

Tell your troubles to Foch, is now the order of the day.

Today was the annual vacation of the clock family—they all "knocked off an hour."

Now is the time for us to remember the cry which the Divine Sarah brought from France! "Forgive them not, for they know very well what they do!"

The chief reason for settling this affair by battle instead of diplomacy is that the Huns don't know the difference between a diplomat and a diplomaniac.

They Also.

"They also serve who only stand and wait."
A mighty English poet wrote in former years.
Whence every maiden, watching at the gate,
Had quoted him and gloried in her tears.

Then, sudden, like a storm on summer night,
A horde of Huns hurled howling on the world;
Some dread eclipse seemed hiding all earth's light
Till allied flag and banner were unfurled.

This was no human foe they fought—a thing of lies;
Of fire and fends, of rape and ravages and hate,
Gloating in glee at tortured babies' cries:
Who, then, would dare to "only stand and wait?"

The maiden bade her soldier fond farewell,
The mother kissed her only son good-bye;
The wife gave him she loved too much to tell;
The sister sent her brother off to die.

And now each sets to work to fill his place,
In schools and factory, in home and store;
Now idleness is reckoned a disgrace,
He only serves who helps to win the war.

Mere traitors they, today "who stand and wait!"
While men and women fight the frightful Hun;
They only serve who, early, long and late
Work on, until Our Victory is won.

G. MACFARLAND.

HEARD UNDER THE DOGME

Today and tomorrow politics will likely be heard on the hill. The promise is out, under the surface, that pyrotechnics of various kinds are to be released during the two days—more, in fact, than have hitherto been apparent in the Congressional chambers.

Republicans, while openly feigning disgust with the President's "unconditional surrender" statement to their party, are rather elated at what has happened. Some of them count on great things. At least, they insist that it will be possible for them to begin a new and telling political offensive which might not have been possible had the Executive not "thrust himself" into the equation.

Democrats, however, are letting their adversaries go ahead. They say the Republican leaders reckon without their host. They declare that the result is now assured of bringing about both House and Senate domination by their party. They approach the election polls feeling not at all like "quarry slaves." They are confident of the result and they are willing to let the "Republicans" rave on.

Meanwhile the President's pronouncement brings distress and embarrassment to some quarters.

For instance, "Millionaire" Kent, as he is alluded to in Nebraska—the California member of the Tariff Commission—is said to have contributed heavily to the Norris Senatorial campaign in Nebraska, and to have done many things for the downfall of the Democratic candidate there. (Yes, the same candidate the President declares he wants to see elected.)

It is not often the case that one of the President's appointees is found distributing money to bring about the election of men whose services, the President says, would be an embarrassment and a discomfiture to him. But this is the case here, and, of course, likely it will be for the happy family to settle when the time comes. The Republicans are not objecting to the contribution of money, but are rather nonplussed over what they are fearing will be the cause of some discussion between the President and Mr. Kent.

Mr. Kent, it is said in his defense, would not contribute money to the election of either Mr. Penrose or Mr. Lodge, were either of those Senators running for re-election this year. His principal reason for helping Norris, strange to say, is that he admired Mr. Norris' exposure of Republican highlandness several years ago and his fight against Republican standstillism.

Some people may have it put up to them to accept leadership from the President in precisely the same manner members of Congress have been asked and have at various times accepted leadership from the same source.

It will be interesting therefore to see what the verdict will be.

If the total vote in favor of Democratic candidates is greater than the total vote for Republican candidates, it will be known here that presidential leadership is accepted by the people and that the people are in the hands of the men who represent them here.

If the total vote of Republican candidates, however, is greater than that of Democratic candidates the question will be at least a debatable one.

No great outcry has been made, but it is a fact that the constitution of Japan, which up to this time has been different from the constitution of Germany, is undergoing a marked change.

The power is being vested more freely and more securely in the hands of the people. There have been little changes in both Germany and Japan. The remarkable thing about the change is that it has come, not as a result of the "handwriting" on the wall, but from a steady, insistent demand from the people of the Oriental country, apparently apart from any outside considerations. It is such a demand, for instance, as might have been expected from a nation at war in the world at the present time.

This amendment of the Japanese constitution is of the utmost interest in this country. For it means if that country is to be asked for recognition of a war resolution against this country—as some of our rather prejudiced friends think sometimes when they discuss the Japanese question—it will be asked for on the basis of a constitution which is different from the constitution of Germany, and which has been made available in their constitutions since their establishment.

For our part we think the democratization of Japan will be as helpful to that country and as productive of good relations in the future with the rest of the world and for peace of the world as the democratization of any other country.

What is to be the new national issue?

F. F. Harris, a prominent Illinois banker, says it will be socialistic democracy against safe and sane release of the genius of American individual enterprise with due regard for the people's welfare.

He holds that the socialistic democracy is as unsafe as autocracy and gives vent to these observations on the subject.

"Socialistic democracy, the opposite of autocracy, and possible for a period only in a small group, stands much for license, impulse, demagoguery, anarchy and chaos as the autocracy stands for reaction, oppression, bondage, tyranny, and reaction; whereas the republic—our republic of the United States, the standard of democratic government—was created to exemplify reason, order, progress, justice, statesmanship—the government administered through representative agents and the legislative branch and dwarfed by the executive or judiciary."

"The attitude of the autocracy towards property is feudalistic; towards law, that the will of royal rule prevails regardless."

"The socialistic attitude toward property is communist; mob-mindedness finally destroying the very property itself—while it preaches the will of the majority regardless of whether it is based on deliberation, impulse or prejudice."

"The attitude of the republic toward property is that of individual ownership that brings thrift, initiative and respect for law, believing in the administration of justice in accordance with fixed principles and established evidence, with strict regard to consequences. It does not stand for 'every man down to the level of the average' but for 'all men up to the heights of their full capacity for service and achievement.'"

"Thus the fathers, mindful that autocracy brought tyranny and that socialistic democracy brought mobocracy, brought forth the first republic the world had known, and not the least of its emphasis was on certain inherent, individual and inalienable rights."

With the changing temperature of this time of the year and the varying condition of the amount of moisture in the air, the high and close-fitting collar of our present service uniforms will be undoubtedly a contributing factor toward the number of cases of pneumonia and grippe in the different camps. Officers on long marches with their men for exercise or practice should oblige them to turn down the collars of their coats after opening the collar clasp and top button. During the coldest weather when overcoats are worn the collars should never be buttoned around the neck unless at period of rest. On approaching the confines of the camp and before entering, the men should be given a final rest, and then with collars buttoned to conform to regulations they should be taken to their quarters at a slow gait.

In walking, the body sets free a large amount of heat and moisture, which rises and escapes around the neck if there is opportunity for it to escape. Otherwise it collects in the collar and in the folds of wool around the neck and upper chest, affording a hot, moist bath to the throat and upper chest, weakening the parts. At the same time the moisture in the cloth turns the material into a conductor of heat instead of an insulator, with a corresponding chilling effect.

To keep men healthy, an officer should see first: That the food is

"SCHOOL DAYS"

Gwan home, Dan! Gwan home, I tell you!
You ain't no squirrel dog, Dan.
Billy's a good squirrel dog. You'd spoil every thing— you don't understand squirrels—
Go home! Gwan home—



His zero hour

Army and Navy News

The U. S. navy officers in charge of the navy rifle range at Caldwell, N. J., announce that under authority of the Navy Department they especially desire to have the rifle range made to send to the range every possible man who is registered in the draft and about to go into Federal service. They will give every such man as much instruction in rifle, pistol and machine gun shooting as he has time for. The course of instruction and practice is progressive and can be taken at irregular visits or may be continued for extended periods. A man may remain at the range a half day, or two weeks, if he will.

Barracks and messes are provided. Meals will be furnished at the navy mess at 25 cents each or 50 cents per day—payment cash. The range is equipped with rifles (Springfield and Enfield), pistols and machine guns (all types), all of which are available for use by transients practicing at the range. It is not necessary for visiting persons to bring ammunition. Range force provides an instructor or coach at each firing point. Competent range officers are in charge of the firing line and butts, and are responsible for the safety and the instruction of transients. The range will not suspend operations during winter months, and will be open seven days a week. Machine gun schools for special instruction of men at machine gun operations will be conducted. The range is located about four miles from Caldwell, N. J., about twenty miles from City Hall, New York, and fourteen miles from Park Square, Newark. It may be reached most easily by the Erie Railroad, Greenwood Lake Division, Caldwell branch, by the Public Service trolley from Newark to Caldwell, Jersey bus service from Caldwell to the range, or by automobile. Complete information as to the routes, rates, time tables, etc., will be furnished by Mr. Daniel DeV. Harned, chairman transportation committee of the Associated Clubs, 154 Nassau street, New York, telephone 5460 Beckman. Individuals may visit the range for practice at any time, but it is desirable that clubs or parties arrange for dates and accommodations direct with Lieut. A. H. Jenkins, commanding officer of the range, by telephone, 560 Caldwell.

Col. Harry J. Hirsch, Q. M. C., N. Y. A., who has been on duty in New York City, and Lieut. Samuel Grass, Q. M. C., U. S. A., who was appointed from civil life a few weeks ago, were indicted by a Federal grand jury in New York City October 3, 1918. The men are James J. Harold Stephens, boatwain's mate, first class, Vedersburg, Ind.; John Muehlmann, seaman, second class, Marquette, University, Milwaukee, Wis.; Jack Cecil Kelsey, seaman, second class, Carlton, Ore.; Fred North, 121 Baltimore avenue, Detroit, Mich.; Frederick E. Gordon, seaman, 55 E. Main street, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; and Earl Ewing Reynolds, seaman, second class, Aubrey, Tex.

John Robert Brittain, coxswain, Valley Forge, Pa., and John Francis Kincaid, boatwain's mate, first class, Fair Haven, Conn., have also been indicted by the grand jury. The first army, which has been in existence since August, is now under command of Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett, Gen. Pershing assumes command of the group of armies.

The Second American field army came into being on October 12, 1918, operations under command of Maj. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, U. S. A. The first army, which has been in existence since August, is now under command of Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett, Gen. Pershing assumes command of the group of armies.

COLLEGES MERGED BY LUTHERAN CHURCH

Union of Older Bodies Gives United Control of Education.

The merger of the older bodies of the American Lutheran church, which will be completed in New York in November, will bring together under one direction colleges and seminaries valued at \$5,000,000 with endowments running well above \$3,000,000. There are sixteen colleges and eleven seminaries. The oldest goes back to the days of George Washington, while the youngest has been established since Woodrow Wilson entered the White House.

Most of these Lutheran institutions are now part of the military establishment and are occupied by the Students' Army Training Corps.

A prominent Lutheran educator states the first effect of the merger of the three older bodies on their higher education will be the application of Marshal Foch's "strategy of alliance." There is a strong tendency to conserve resources, to set up higher standards, and by co-operation to cover the field more thoroughly.

Our War Platform.

1. No peace by negotiation.
2. Terms to be dictated by the allies.
3. No secret conferences with Germany.
4. Unconditional surrender—i. e.,
Political—The Kaiser and autocracy.
Military—Disarmament of army and navy.
Commercial—German industry to restore Belgium and French cities, property and factories, before being permitted to enter on foreign trade.

By DWIG



His zero hour

A LINE O' CHEER EACH DAY O' THE YEAR.

By John Kendrick Bangs.

RICHEST OF ALL.

Not gold or silver linings do I see in sundry clouds that hide the sky from me. But something finer far lies there behind. To ease my heart, and reassure my mind. For on that further side of every cloud, Better than aught of treasure known or dreamed, Triumphant Conqueror of things of Night, There lies the everlasting Realm of Light!

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DANIELS COMMENDS SIX ENLISTED MEN

Six enlisted men have been commended by Secretary Daniels for efficient performance of duty and excellent conduct when the U. S. S. Rockefeller was torpedoed and sunk, May 1, 1918. The men are James J. Harold Stephens, boatwain's mate, first class, Vedersburg, Ind.; John Muehlmann, seaman, second class, Marquette, University, Milwaukee, Wis.; Jack Cecil Kelsey, seaman, second class, Carlton, Ore.; Fred North, 121 Baltimore avenue, Detroit, Mich.; Frederick E. Gordon, seaman, 55 E. Main street, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; and Earl Ewing Reynolds, seaman, second class, Aubrey, Tex.

John Robert Brittain, coxswain, Valley Forge, Pa., and John Francis Kincaid, boatwain's mate, first class, Fair Haven, Conn., have also been commended by Secretary Daniels for promptness and gallantry in diving overboard from the U. S. S. Wyoming, September 22, and rescuing from drowning a shipmate who had fallen overboard while working on the ship's side.

NEW YORK HOTEL ARRIVALS.

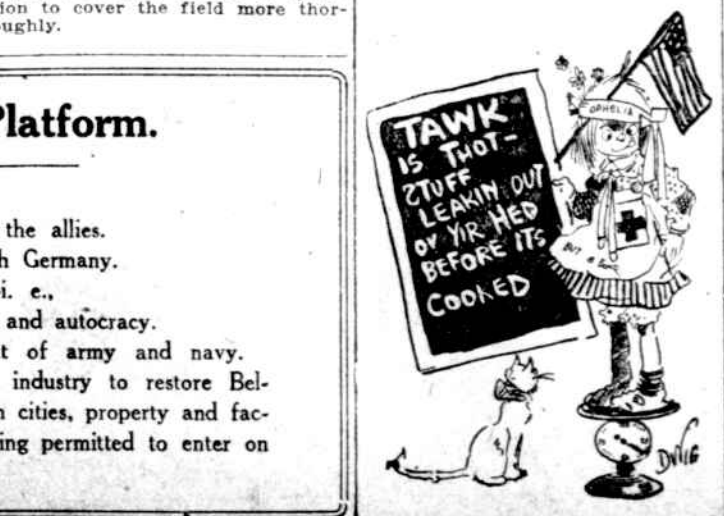
New York, Oct. 27.—The following Washingtonians are registered at local hotels:

R. Antle, New Strand; E. C. Bravely, Park Avenue; J. P. Dunlap, Wallack; J. Harper, Broadway Central; C. J. Quinn, Park Avenue; P. K. Richtmyer, Park Avenue; G. R. Raby, Wallack; R. S. N. Sartz, Herald Square; Lieut. W. H. Shaw, Wallack; W. E. Butler, Herald Square; Lieut. C. L. Conley, Breslin; H. O. Taylor, Breslin; E. E. Wallberg, Latham; R. C. Garrett, Grand; Mrs. R. C. Garrett, Grand; W. Gately, Grand; Capt. J. L. Kennedy, Navarre; J. Mayes, Hermitage; Mrs. J. Mayes, Hermitage; Mrs. Moran, Grand; Mrs. M. Moran, Grand; E. Perkins, Navarre; Mrs. E. Perkins, Navarre; Miss M. E. Ruble, Martha Washington; Miss L. Silsby, Martha Washington; J. Lord, Continental; Mrs. E. A. Preble, Sherman Square; W. S. Smith, Jr., Hermitage; F. P. Thompson, Herald Square; E. W. Wimbler, Ansonia; W. G. Comber, Herald Square; M. E. Murrell, Grand; Miss H. L. Douglass, Park Avenue; J. P. Dunlap, Wallack; S. B. Meserve, Wallack.

TRADE REPRESENTATIVES.

M. Goldenberg, L. S. Reese, linen and art goods, 1140 Broadway, Hotel Grand; C. H. Cecil & Co., C. H. Cecil, cloths, trimmings, etc., Hotel Grand.

OPHELIA'S SLATE.



MINE WORKERS' WAGE RAISED TO \$6.00 DAILY

New Scale Will Stabilize Mine Labor Situation, It Is Hoped.

Increased wages running from 41 cents an hour for laborers outside the mines to estimated average earnings of \$6.00 a day for contract miners were announced yesterday by the conference of national labor adjusting agencies for the miners in the anthracite fields.

This new scale replaces the agreement between the United Mine Workers and the operators which was signed to continue during the war. It is granted because increased wages in other war industries have been drawing miners away from coal production, and with the depletion in miners' ranks due to the draft, the fulfillment of the coal program of the nation was imperiled.

The conference believes that these new wages will stabilize the mining industry and hold the miners at their picks.

A preliminary announcement from the Fuel Administration said that the new scale would be largely absorbed into the present price of coal and that there would be no general advance in fuel prices.

OUT WITH THE LADIES, HONKED AT HIS WIFE

Oscar T. Bach No Deceiver, Says Brief in Divorce Suit.

Oscar T. Bach does not believe in keeping anything from his wife. His frankness, however, is not appreciated by his wife, Mrs. Lillian Bach, who is suing for a limited divorce and alimony in the District Supreme Court.

An instance of his generosity in letting his wife in, even on his brief, was given yesterday. According to the brief, while taking strange ladies out for an airing of nights, it is his invariable habit to honk his machine vehemently as he passed by his domicile, while his wife is securely anchored caring for two babies, one five months old and another barely two years.

Other traits of this "model husband," as described by his wife, are as follows:

He refuses to clothe his family properly.

He refuses to give them enough to eat.

He indulges periodically in an impulse to knock his wife to the floor.

BROKEN COLLARBONE SUSTAINED BY CYCLIST

Robert Adams, 46 years of age, of 2225 Flamingo street, northwest, was knocked down by his bicycle yesterday and taken to the Casualty Hospital suffering from a broken collar bone. Two automobiles collided at Thirtieth street and Florida avenue and one of them hit Adams.

Miss Margaret Brook, 17 years of age, of 725 Eleventh street southeast, was knocked down by an automobile yesterday while riding on a bicycle. She was removed to the Casualty Hospital in the same automobile that struck her. Roy Glicker, 1314 U street southeast, was the driver.

Catherine Cepuras, 5 years of age, of 200 John Marshall place northwest, fell off the back porch of her home yesterday, a distance of about ten feet and received a gash on her forehead. The child struck a board when she fell. She was removed to the Casualty Hospital.

MARINE FIREMEN TO GET COLLEGE TRAINING

A college for merchant marine firemen has been established in Chicago and is prepared to enroll 500 men for the first graduating class. The college building was formerly a hotel and is located in the heart of the famous Chicago loop.

In the old days the marine fireman learned his trade under fiery conditions. The United States Shipping Commission, which has found that coal conservation and expert firing is needed if the new American merchant fleets are to compete with those of other nations. As a result, the United States Shipping Commission will first attend college and then take a postgraduate course in one of the dozen training ships. The men will be paid \$20 a month while in training and \$75 a month while on board for war zone service when they enter marine service.

Local Physician Victim Of Automobile Thieves

Dr. Edwin S. Lathrop, of 76 East Capitol street, was the victim of one of a band of thieves yesterday who made a business of looting untended automobiles of their contents. The physician's overcoat, which he left in his car in front of the home of a patient yesterday afternoon, was stolen.

Mildred Messing, 1500 Fairmont street northwest, complained to the police that thieves entered her home Saturday night and stole \$60 worth of clothing.

ADVERTISING TALKS

Get the Audience Right.

By S. E. LEITH.

Pick your audience when advertising. Deaf people are never invited to a musical demonstration. One does not seek the poor for a display of diamonds or furs, nor do we ask the blind to observe the workings of a farm tractor.

Success in advertising lies in ability to make your appeal to the right audience. The best copy in the world won't pay in the wrong paper any more than Galli-Curci could make profitable in a five and ten cent moving-picture house.

The first point you want to be sure of, in selecting an advertising agent to handle your account, is that the agent knows what kind of an audience the paper is likely to reach.

NERVE WON VICTORY.

Back in the year 1890, I think it was, Geo. P. Rowell stood on the brink of bankruptcy as a result of experimenting with Rippan's Chemical Company. All the skill, all the experience, all the money and all the good will he could command had failed to put it over. No one could tell him why.

Things that had proved successful in other campaigns were not so when tried on Rippan's. The greatest minds of the country were consulted and Mr. Rowell could really get expert opinions.

He finally conceived a scheme which he believed would let him discover what was wrong. As a result, he prepared a six-page advertisement. Then he borrowed \$20,000 and spent \$18,000 of it running that six-page advertisement in the New York dailies, just one time and all on the same day. Mind you, he was in the hole nearly one-half million dollars. He had nothing left and had to borrow the money to try this new idea out.

In less than nine months' time he had made up his loss, paid his debts and was on Easy street, because he had established a business which has never since failed to pay a princely dividend.

Some people might think it was foolhardy—some might think it was the act of a crazy man or a man indifferent to responsibility. It was neither. Mr. Rowell was no fool—he was a careful student of conditions and a very successful business man, solely because of his great sense of honor. Certainly, no one who ever graced the advertising profession enjoyed a better reputation for the prompt meeting of his obligations.

Mr. Rowell went out and made a success of the Rippan Chemical Company, simply because he had the NERVE to back his judgment in spite of all financial obstacles.

Many a fortune has been wasted because the adventurer stopped just short of the goal, and many a business today might be "put over the top" if the men behind it only had the nerve to plunge a little deeper.

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